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FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:10:46 ON 10 NOV 2010
S 124168-73-6/REG#

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 14:10:58 ON 10 NOV 2010
L1 1 S 124168-73-6/RN

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:10:58 ON 10 NOV 2010
L2 24 S L1

L2 ANSWER 10 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:714467 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 146:19066
TITLE: Latest advances and research in stroke: focus on diagnostic and therapeutic targets
AUTHOR(S): Montaner, Joan
CORPORATE SOURCE: Neurovascvular Research Laboratory, Neurovascular Unit, Vall d'Hebron University Hospital, Barcelona, Spain
SOURCE: Drug News & Perspectives (2006), 19(3), 173-183
CODEN: DNPEED; ISSN: 0214-0934
PUBLISHER: Prous Science
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: English
AB A review. The 31st International Stroke Conference, held Feb. 16-18, 2006, in Kissimmee, Florida, U.S.A., highlighted more than 550 presentations emphasizing basic and translational sciences and explored how these sciences evolve to unlock our understanding of stroke pathophysiol. with the aim of developing more effective prevention diagnosis and treatment tools. This year's conference reached record attendance, with more than 4,000 participants. In this report we will focus on new diagnostic and therapeutic stroke targets addressed in the meeting, together with the trends in neurovascular research presented at the oral and poster sessions of this two-and-a-half day congress.
REFERENCE COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 11 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:106300 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:264676
TITLE: Elevation of hippocampal MMP-3 expression and activity during trauma-induced synaptogenesis
AUTHOR(S): Kim, H. J.; Fillmore, H. L.; Reeves, T. M.; Phillips, L. L.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Anatomy and Neurobiology, Virginia Commonwealth University Medical Center, Richmond, VA, 23298, USA
SOURCE: Experimental Neurology (2005), 192(1), 60-72
CODEN: EXNEAC; ISSN: 0014-4886
PUBLISHER: Elsevier
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The matrix metalloproteinase (MMP) enzyme family contributes to the regulation of a variety of brain extracellular matrix mols. In order to assess their role in synaptic plasticity following traumatic brain injury (TBI), we compared expression of stromelysin-1 (MMP-3) protein and mRNA in two rodent models of TBI exhibiting different levels of recovery: adaptive synaptic plasticity following central fluid percussion injury and maladaptive synaptic plasticity generated by combined TBI and bilateral entorhinal cortical lesion (TBI + BEC). We sampled the hippocampus at 7 days postinjury, targeting a selectively vulnerable brain region and a survival interval exhibiting rapid synaptogenesis. We report elevated expression of hippocampal MMP-3 mRNA and protein after TBI. MMP-3 immunohistochem. staining showed increased protein levels relative to sham-injured controls, primarily localized to cell bodies within the deafferented dendritic laminae. Injury-related differences in MMP-3 protein were also obsd. TBI alone elevated MMP-3 immunobinding over the stratum lacunosum moleculare (SLM), inner mol. layer and hilus, while TBI + BEC generated more robust increases in MMP-3 reactivity within the deafferented SLM and dentate mol. layer (DML). Double labeling with GFAP confirmed the presence of MMP-3 within reactive astrocytes induced by each injury model. Semi-quant. RT-PCR revealed that MMP-3 mRNA also increased after each injury, however, the combined insult induced a much greater elevation than fluid percussion alone: 1.9-fold vs. 79%, resp. In the TBI + BEC model, MMP-3 up-regulation was spatio-temporally correlated with increased enzyme activity, an effect which was attenuated with the neuroprotective compd. MK-801. These results show that distinct pathol. conditions elicited by TBI can differentially affect MMP-3 expression during reactive synaptic plasticity. Notably, these effects are both transcriptional and translational and are correlated with functionally active enzyme.

OS.CITING REF COUNT: 23 THERE ARE 23 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS
RECORD (23 CITINGS)

REFERENCE COUNT: 86 THERE ARE 86 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 12 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:1156522 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:100326
TITLE: Compound for diagnostic imaging
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Guerbet SA, Fr.; Port, Marc; Rousseaux, Olivier; Medina, Christelle; Corot, Claire; Guilbert, Irene; Raynaud, Jean Sebastien
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 46 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004112840	A2	20041229	WO 2004-IB2210	20040617
WO 2004112840	A3	20050324		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
FR 2856689	A1	20041231	FR 2003-7694	20030625
EP 1635878	A2	20060322	EP 2004-743873	20040617
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK				
JP 2007521254	T	20070802	JP 2006-516596	20040617
US 20060239913	A1	20061026	US 2006-560807	20060425

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 2003-7694 A 20030625
US 2003-505423P P 20030925
WO 2004-IB2210 W 20040617
ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 142:100326
AB The invention relates to new compds. and compns. for the imaging

diagnostic of pathologies, namely for cardiovascular diseases, more precisely atherosclerosis disease. These compds. are contrast agents useful in the field of magnetic resonance imaging MRI and nuclear medicine. The compds. comprise a peptidic MMP inhibitor such as p-aminobenzoyl-Gly-Pro-D-Leu-D-Ala-NHOH, conjugated via a linker to a complex, such as Gd3+-DOTA. Other comps. are based on nitric acid ferrofluid (Fe2O3) particles coated with gem-bisphosphonates or the peptidic MMP inhibitor.

OS.CITING REF COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (4 CITINGS)

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 13 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:928672 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:57033

TITLE: Matrix metalloproteinase inhibition alters functional and structural correlates of deafferentation-induced sprouting in the dentate gyrus

AUTHOR(S): Reeves, Thomas M.; Prins, Mayumi L.; Zhu, JiePei; Povlishock, John T.; Phillips, Linda L.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Departments of Anatomy and Neurobiology, Medical College of Virginia, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA, 23298, USA

SOURCE: Journal of Neuroscience (2003), 23(32), 10182-10189 CODEN: JNRSDS; ISSN: 0270-6474

PUBLISHER: Society for Neuroscience

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Mols. comprising the extracellular matrix (ECM), and the family of matrix metalloproteinases (MMPs) that regulate them, perform essential functions during neuroplasticity in both developing and adult nervous systems, including substrate guidance during neuritogenesis and the establishment of boundaries for axonal terminal fields. MMP proteolysis of ECM mols. may perform a permissive or inductive role in fiber remodeling and synaptogenesis initiated by deafferentation. This study examd. functional and structural effects of MMP inhibition during the early phases of deafferentation-induced sprouting, characterizing components of the degeneration/proliferation cycle that may be dependent on MMP activity. Adult rats received unilateral lesions of the entorhinal cortex to induce collateral sprouting of the crossed temporodentate fiber pathway. This was followed by intraventricular infusion of the MMP inhibitor FN-439 (2.9 mg/kg) or saline vehicle. After 7 d postlesion, rats underwent in vivo electrophysiol. recording or histol. processing for electron microscopic

anal. Lesioned rats receiving vehicle exhibited normal sprouting and synaptogenesis, with the emergence of the capacity for long-term potentiation (LTP) within the sprouting pathway, and the successful clearance of degenerating terminals with subsequent synaptic proliferation. In contrast, lesioned rats receiving the MMP inhibitor failed to develop the capacity for LTP and showed persistent cellular debris. Current source d. anal. also revealed an FN-439-induced disruption of the current sink, normally localized to the middle region of the granule cell dendrites, corresponding to the terminal field of the crossed temporodentate fibers. These results establish a role for MMP-dependent processes in the deafferentation/sprouting cycle.

OS.CITING REF COUNT: 50 THERE ARE 50 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (51 CITINGS)

REFERENCE COUNT: 67 THERE ARE 67 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 14 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:721409 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:85450

TITLE: Peptide Substrate Specificities and Protein Cleavage Sites of Human Endometase/Matrilysin-2/Matrix Metalloproteinase-26

AUTHOR(S): Park, Hyun I.; Turk, Benjamin E.; Gerkema, Ferry E.; Cantley, Lewis C.; Sang, Qing-Xiang Amy

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Chem. Biochem., Inst. Mol. Biophys., Florida State Univ., Tallahassee, FL, 32306-4390, USA

SOURCE: Journal of Biological Chemistry (2002), 277(38), 35168-35175
CODEN: JBCHA3; ISSN: 0021-9258

PUBLISHER: American Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Human endometase/matrilysin-2/matrix metalloproteinase-26 (MMP-26) is a novel epithelial and cancer-specific metalloproteinase. Peptide libraries were used to profile the substrate specificity of MMP-26 from the P4-P4' sites. The optimal cleavage motifs for MMP-26 were Lys-Pro-Ile/Leu-Ser(P1)-Leu/Met(P1')-Ile/Thr-Ser/Ala-Ser. The strongest preference was obsd. at the P1' and P2 sites where hydrophobic residues were favored. Proline was preferred at P3, and Serine was preferred at P1. The overall specificity was similar to that of other MMPs with the exception that more flexibility was obsd. at P1, P2', and P3'. Accordingly, synthetic inhibitors of gelatinases and collagenases inhibited MMP-26 with similar efficacy. A pair of stereoisomers had only

a 40-fold difference in Kiapp values against MMP-26 compared with a 250-fold difference against neutrophil collagenase, indicating that MMP-26 is less stereoselective for its inhibitors. MMP-26 autodigested itself during the folding process. Two of the major autolytic sites were Leu49-Thr50 and Ala75-Leu76, which still left the cysteine switch sequence (PHC82GVPD) intact. This suggests that Cys82 may not play a role in the latency of the zymogen. Interestingly, inhibitor titrn. studies revealed that only .apprx.5% of the total MMP-26 mols. was catalytically active, indicating that the thiol groups of Cys82 in the active mols. may be dissocd. or removed from the active site zinc ions. MMP-26 cleaved Phe352-Leu353 and Pro357-Met358 in the reactive loop of .alpha.1-proteinase inhibitor and His140-Val141 in insulin-like growth factor-binding protein-1, probably rendering these substrates inactive. Among the fluorescent peptide substrates analyzed, Mca-Pro-Leu-Ala-Nva-Dpa-Ala-Arg-NH2 displayed the highest specificity const. (30,000/M second) with MMP-26. This report proposes a working model for the future studies of pro-MMP-26 activation, the design of inhibitors, and the identification of optimal physiol. and pathol. substrates of MMP-26 in vivo.

OS.CITING REF COUNT: 34 THERE ARE 34 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (34 CITINGS)

REFERENCE COUNT: 42 THERE ARE 42 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 15 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:445207 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:1588

TITLE: ADAMTS1 cleaves aggrecan at multiple sites and is differentially inhibited by metalloproteinase inhibitors

AUTHOR(S): Rodriguez-Manzaneque, Juan Carlos; Westling, Jennifer; Thai, Shelley N.-M.; Luque, Alfonso; Knauper, Vera; Murphy, Gillian; Sandy, John D.; Iruela-Arispe, M. Luisa

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Molecular, Cell and Developmental Biology, Molecular Biology Institute, University of California at Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, 90095, USA

SOURCE: Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications (2002), 293(1), 501-508
CODEN: BBRCA9; ISSN: 0006-291X

PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB ADAMTS1 is a secreted protein that belongs to the recently described

ADAMTS (a disintegrin and metalloprotease with thrombospondin repeats) family of proteases. Evaluation of ADAMTS1 catalytic activity on a panel of extracellular matrix proteins showed a restrictive substrate specificity which includes some proteoglycans. Our results demonstrated that human ADAMTS1 cleaves aggrecan at a previously shown site by its mouse homolog, but we have also identified addnl. cleavage sites that ultimately confirm the classification of this protease as an "aggrecanase". Specificity of ADAMTS1 activity was further verified when a point mutation in the zinc-binding domain abolished its catalytic effects, and latency conferred by the prodomain was also demonstrated using a furin cleavage site mutant. Suppression of ADAMTS1 activity was accomplished with a specific monoclonal antibody and some metalloprotease inhibitors, including tissue inhibitor of metalloproteinases 2 and 3. Finally, we developed an activity assay using an artificial peptide substrate based on the interglobular domain cleavage site (E373-A) of rat aggrecan.

OS.CITING REF COUNT: 89 THERE ARE 89 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (90 CITINGS)

REFERENCE COUNT: 38 THERE ARE 38 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 16 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:115507 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:59342

TITLE: Expression and purification of catalytic domain of human macrophage elastase for high-throughput inhibitor screening

AUTHOR(S): Cheng, Dong-Hang; Shen, Qiang; Qian, Jing; Qian, Zhen; Ye, Qi-Zhuang

CORPORATE SOURCE: National Center for Drug Screening, Institute of Materia Medica, Shanghai Institutes for Biological Sciences, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Shanghai, 201203, Peop. Rep. China

SOURCE: Acta Pharmacologica Sinica (2002), 23(2), 143-151 CODEN: APSCG5; ISSN: 1671-4083

PUBLISHER: Science Press

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Aim: To obtain a catalytically active human macrophage elastase catalytic domain (hMECD) and to establish an efficient high-throughput method for screening macrophage elastase inhibitors. Methods: Catalytic domain of human macrophage elastase was expressed in E coli and characterized to establish a high-throughput screening assay using a colorimetric method. A set of 8560 pure compds. and mixts. were screened. Results: We have

constructed an efficient E coli system for this human protein expression, and the recombinant hMECD protein was purified to homogeneity using anion-exchange chromatog. after in vitro refolding from inclusion bodies. The yield of active hMECD protein was 23 mg from one liter of E coli culture after purifn. Calcium and zinc ions were required both in refolding and enzymic activity, but high concn. of zinc inhibited the refolding and activity. The hMECD cleaved several synthetic substrates including a chromogenic thiopeptolide and fluorogenic peptides with optimal activity around pH 8.0. Screening of 8560 compds. and mixts. led to identify 27 pure compds. and 14 natural products with inhibitory activity higher than 80% at 20 mg/L. Conclusion: An efficient expression and purifn. method for hMECD protein has been established, and the assay is effective, reliable, and fast in identifying the recombinant protein inhibitors.

OS.CITING REF COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (3 CITINGS)

REFERENCE COUNT: 19 THERE ARE 19 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 17 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:50735 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:136207

TITLE: A murine model of toluene diisocyanate-induced asthma can be treated with matrix metalloproteinase inhibitor

AUTHOR(S): Lee, Yong Chul; Song, Chang Ho; Lee, Heung Bum; Oh, Jong-Lark; Rhee, Yang Keun; Park, Hae Sim; Koh, Gou Young

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Internal Medicine, Chonbuk National University Medical School, Jeonju, 561-712, S. Korea

SOURCE: Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology (2001), 108(6), 1021-1026
CODEN: JACIBY; ISSN: 0091-6749

PUBLISHER: Mosby, Inc.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Toluene diisocyanate (TDI) is a leading cause of occupational asthma. This study evaluated whether matrix metalloproteinase (MMP)-9 participates in the airway inflammation in TDI-induced asthma and whether MMP inhibitors might be effective therapeutic agents. A murine model of TDI-induced asthma was developed to examine the involvement of MMPs; this involved performing 2 sensitizations with 3% TDI and 1 challenge with 1% TDI, given by ultrasonic nebulization. The murine TDI-induced asthma showed: (1) increased inflammatory cells, including neutrophils, lymphocytes, and eosinophils; (2) histol. changes, including infiltration

of inflammatory cells around bronchioles, thickened airway epithelium, and accumulation of mucus and debris in the bronchioles; (3) increased MMP-9 activity in inflammatory cells in the airway lumen; (4) airway hyperresponsiveness. Administration of the MMP inhibitor 4-Abz-Gly-Pro-D-Leu-D-Ala-NHOH markedly reduced all these pathophysiol. changes. TDI-induced occupational asthma is assocd. with the induction of MMP-9 in inflammatory cells, and inhibition of MMP-9 may be a good therapeutic strategy.

OS.CITING REF COUNT: 38 THERE ARE 38 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS
RECORD (38 CITINGS)

REFERENCE COUNT: 26 THERE ARE 26 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 18 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:717824 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:278068
TITLE: Skin basement membrane formation promoters containing matrix metalloprotease inhibitors and manufacture of artificial skin using the promoters
INVENTOR(S): Amano, Satoshi; Matsunaga, Yukiko; Inomata, Shinji
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shiseido Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 17 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2001269398	A	20011002	JP 2000-87574	20000327
JP 4074043	B2	20080409		
WO 2001072347	A1	20011004	WO 2001-JP2507	20010327
W: CN, KR, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR				
EP 1180371	A1	20020220	EP 2001-915860	20010327
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
CN 1365293	A	20020821	CN 2001-800673	20010327
CN 1795922	A	20060705	CN 2005-10119291	20010327
TW 289065	B	20071101	TW 2001-107239	20010327
KR 841667	B1	20080627	KR 2001-7014980	20011123
US 20020193875	A1	20021219	US 2001-979712	20011126

US 20040038859 A1 20040226 US 2003-648485 20030827
US 20060159782 A1 20060720 US 2005-304886 20051216
US 20080248571 A1 20081009 US 2008-59935 20080331
US 7645595 B2 20100112
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2000-87574 A 20000327
CN 2001-800673 A3 20010327
WO 2001-JP2507 W 20010327
US 2001-979712 A1 20011126
US 2003-648485 B1 20030827
US 2005-304886 B1 20051216
ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT
AB Skin basement membrane formation promoters and artificial skin formation promoters contain matrix metalloprotease inhibitors and optionally matrix protein prodn. promoters. Artificial skin is manufd. by adding matrix metalloprotease inhibitors and optionally matrix protein prodn. promoters to a medium for artificial skin manuf. A skin model having stratified epidermis, obtained by culturing human foreskin-derived epidermal keratinocyte on contracted collagen gel, was further cultured in a medium contg. CGS 27023A for 2 wk to form basement membrane structure. Plant exts., e.g those of Thymus serpyllum, Potentilla tormentilla, Thea sinensis, etc., had a similar effect. Cosmetic formulations contg. the basement membrane formation promoters were also given.
OS.CITING REF COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD
(7 CITINGS)

L2 ANSWER 19 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:635464 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:252593
TITLE: Reduction of hair growth using inhibitors of matrix metalloproteinases
INVENTOR(S): Styczynski, Peter; Ahluwalia, Gurpreet S.; Shander, Douglas
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S., 5 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 764,980, abandoned.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5962466	A	19991005	US 1998-14187	19980127

ZA 9711121 A 19980623 ZA 1997-11121 19971210
CA 2333401 A1 19991209 CA 1998-2333401 19980601
CA 2333401 C 20030923
WO 9962465 A1 19991209 WO 1998-US11083 19980601
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
AU 9877104 A 19991220 AU 1998-77104 19980601
BR 9815884 A 20010220 BR 1998-15884 19980601
EP 1083863 A1 20010321 EP 1998-925074 19980601
EP 1083863 B1 20030903
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, PT, IE, FI
AT 248573 T 20030915 AT 1998-925074 19980601
ES 2205498 T3 20040501 ES 1998-925074 19980601
MX 2000011810 A 20010629 MX 2000-11810 20001129
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1996-764980 B2 19961213
WO 1998-US11083 A 19980601
AB Mammalian hair growth is reduced by inhibiting the activity of a matrix metalloproteinase in the skin.
OS.CITING REF COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD
(7 CITINGS)
REFERENCE COUNT: 60 THERE ARE 60 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 20 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:595015 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:219214
TITLE: Protease inhibitors in absorbent articles
INVENTOR(S): Rourke, Francis James; Osborne, Scott Edward; Roe, Donald Carroll; Underiner, Todd Laurence; Mciver, John McMillan; Bates, Timothy
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 75 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9945974	A1	19990916	WO 1999-US5315	19990311
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
ZA 9902002	A	19990913	ZA 1999-2002	19990311
CA 2322502	A1	19990916	CA 1999-2322502	19990311
CA 2322502	C	20061017		
AU 9930797	A	19990927	AU 1999-30797	19990311
BR 9908564	A	20001205	BR 1999-8564	19990311
EP 1061963	A1	20001227	EP 1999-912419	19990311
EP 1061963	B1	20030507		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, PT, IE, FI				
TR 2000002602	T2	20010221	TR 2000-2602	19990311
HU 2001001053	A2	20010730	HU 2001-1053	19990311
JP 2002505917	T	20020226	JP 2000-535386	19990311
AT 239512	T	20030515	AT 1999-912419	19990311
ES 2196790	T3	20031216	ES 1999-912419	19990311
MX 2000008936	A	20010328	MX 2000-8936	20000912
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1998-41232	A 19980312
			WO 1999-US5315	W 19990311

AB An absorbent article, at least a portion of which has a protease inhibitor incorporated therein to decrease the activity of fecal proteases that may otherwise initiate or contribute to inflammation of the skin of a wearer of the article resulting in diaper rash or diaper dermatitis is provided. Preferably the article further comprises a delivery system for releasably contg. and delivering the protease inhibitor to at least a portion of the skin of the wearer. More preferably, the delivery system comprises a skin care compn. and at least a portion of the compn., including the protease inhibitor, is automatically transferred from the article to the wearer's skin without manual intervention during normal usage of the article to form a defense against fecal proteases at the skin-feces interface. Most preferably, repeated application of similarly treated articles to the wearer's skin provides an available source from which the protease inhibitor continuously transfers onto the skin over time and accumulates to provide a proactive defense against fecal proteases for the redn. or prevention of diaper dermatitis due to proteolytic enzymes. An absorbent article having a topsheet comprising a skin are compn. and a protease inhibitor was prepd. The skin compn. comprised petrolatum 58, stearyl alc. 41, aloe ext. 1, and hexamidine diisethionate 1 parts.

OS.CITING REF COUNT: 11 THERE ARE 11 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS
RECORD (11 CITINGS)
REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 21 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:550194 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:62380
TITLE: Human breast cancer cells activate procollagenase-1 and invade type I collagen: invasion is inhibited by all-trans retinoic acid
AUTHOR(S): Benbow, Ulrike; Schoenermark, Matthias P.; Orndorff, Kenneth A.; Givan, Alice L.; Brinckerhoff, Constance E.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Medicine, Dartmouth Medical School, Hanover, NH, 03755, USA
SOURCE: Clinical & Experimental Metastasis (1999), 17(3), 231-238
CODEN: CEXMD2; ISSN: 0262-0898
PUBLISHER: Kluwer Academic Publishers
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Matrix metalloproteinases (MMPs) play an important role in tumor cell invasion and metastasis. These processes require the dissoln. of the basement membrane and invasion of the stromal matrix (ECM) and are mediated by MMPs. Consequently, MMP inhibitors may be attractive as new anticancer agents. To examine the potential contribution of collagenase-1 (MMP-1) in invasion of stromal matrix, the highly invasive and metastatic breast cancer cell line MDA-MB-231 was used as a model system. These cells expressed procollagenase-1 constitutively and this expression could be repressed by all-trans retinoic acid. Invasion of these cells into a collagen type I matrix was assessed by SEM, and was quantitated with a computer program and confocal laser scanning microscopy (CLSM). MDA-MB-231 cells freely invaded the collagen type 1 matrix, suggesting that these cells possess a mechanism for activating the latent collagenase-1. In contrast, down-regulation of collagenase-1 expression by all-trans retinoic acid caused these cells to become less invasive. To confirm a role for collagenase-1 in mediating collagen type I invasion, assays were carried out in the presence of FN-439, an inhibitor of collagenase-1 enzyme activity. In the presence of the proteinase inhibitor, invasion of type I collagen by MDA-MB-231 cells was also reduced. Thus, collagenase-1 produced by the breast tumor cells may enhance stromal matrix degrdn. by enabling the tumor cells to modulate their own invasive behavior, and decreasing collagenase-1 levels may be

effective in breast cancer therapy.
OS.CITING REF COUNT: 24 THERE ARE 24 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS
RECORD (24 CITINGS)
REFERENCE COUNT: 39 THERE ARE 39 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 22 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:612405 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:47561
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 123:8299a,8302a
TITLE: Inhibition of corneal ulceration by tetrapeptidyl hydroxamic acid
AUTHOR(S): Kigasawa, Kazuteru; Murata, Hiroyuki; Morita, Yasuo; Odake, Shinjiro; Suda, Eiko; Shimizu, Ishinori; Morikawa, Tadanori; Nagai, Yutaka
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department Ophthalmology, Tokai University School Medicine, Isehara, 259-11, Japan
SOURCE: Japanese Journal of Ophthalmology (1995), 39(1), 35-42
CODEN: JJOPA7; ISSN: 0021-5155
PUBLISHER: Japanese Journal of Ophthalmology
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The inhibitory activity of a new peptidyl collagenase inhibitor, FN-439 or tetrapeptidyl hydroxamic acid (H2N-C6H4-CO-Gly-L-Pro-D-Leu-D-Ala-NHOH), was detd. against vertebrate collagenases derived from human fibroblast, human polymorphonuclear leukocyte (PMN) and tadpole skin. In addn., the effect of FN-439 in inhibiting corneal ulceration was also investigated with alkali-burned rabbit corneas. FN-439 can block the active site of collagenase, and hydroxamic acid can chelate Zn2+ which is essential for collagenase activity. Furthermore, this compd. contains D-amino acids to resist nonspecific host-derived degradative enzymes. In our expts., corneal ulceration occurred in 5 of the 9 control eyes, but in none of the 9 eyes treated with FN-439 ($P<0.01$). The only cellular elements obsd. at the ulcerated area were PMNs and monocytes. FN-439 appeared to act against PMN collagenase. FN-439 may be useful for treating noninfectious corneal ulcers because of its potent activity (IC50=1 .mu.M) and chem. and biol. stabilities.
OS.CITING REF COUNT: 10 THERE ARE 10 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS
RECORD (10 CITINGS)

L2 ANSWER 23 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:346848 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:96484

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 122:18015a,18018a
TITLE: peptidylhydroxamic acid derivatives for treatment of infection-related ulcer in eyeballs and their peripheral tissues
INVENTOR(S): Kikazawa, Kazuteru; Nagai, Yutaka; Morita, Yasuo; Kotake, Shinjiro; Suda, Eiko; Shimizu, Ishiatsu; Nakabashi, Kazuaki; Morikawa, Tadanori
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fuji Yakuhin Kogyo Kk, Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 06256209	A	19940913	JP 1993-83758	19930303

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1993-83758 19930303
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 122:96484
AB Peptidylhydroxamic acid derivs. such as benzoylglycylprolyl-D-leucyl-D-alanylhydoxamic acid are effective in treating the infection-related ulcer in eyeballs and their peripheral tissues as detd. in exptl. rabbits. Formulations (e.g. eye lotions) are given.

L2 ANSWER 24 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:599186 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 121:199186
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 121:36087a,36090a
TITLE: Inhibition of matrix metalloproteinases by peptidyl hydroxamic acids
AUTHOR(S): Odake, Shinjiro; Morita, Yasuo; Morikawa, Tadanori; Yoshida, Naoki; Hori, Hisae; Nagai, Yutaka
CORPORATE SOURCE: Res. Inst., Fuji Chem. Ind. Ltd., Takaoka, 933, Japan
SOURCE: Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications (1994), 199(3), 1442-6
CODEN: BBRCA9; ISSN: 0006-291X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Synthetic inhibitors of interstitial collagenase, tri- and tetrapeptidyl hydroxamic acids, have been developed and tested for their inhibitory activities against human matrix metalloproteinases. A water sol. inhibitor, p-NH2-Bz-Gly-Pro-D-Leu-D-Ala-NHOH (FN-439) inhibited interstitial and granulocyte collagenases, granulocyte gelatinase and skin fibroblast stromelysin with IC50 of 1 .times. 10-6 M, 3.0 .times. 10-5 M

and 1.5 .times. 10-4 M, resp., but not thermolysin and serine proteinases. FN-439 was found to retain its inhibitory activity against matrix metalloproteinases even after prolonged incubation with pronase or human granulocyte elastase, indicating a favorite candidate of the inhibitor to modulate metalloproteinase activities in vivo.

OS.CITING REF COUNT: 52 THERE ARE 52 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS

RECORD (52 CITINGS)